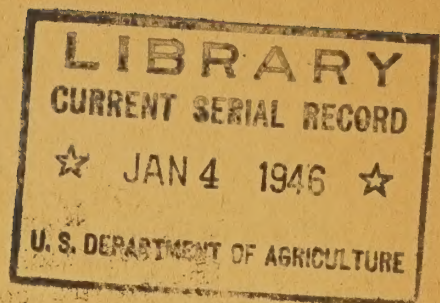


3F112
Fact sheet for press use at
National 4-H Club Congress
December 2-6, Chicago, Ill.



A FEW FACTS ABOUT 4-H CLUBS

More than 1,700,000 rural boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 are members of 4-H Clubs.

A 4-H Club usually consists of five or more boys and girls organized with their own officers. Each member carries one or more projects or demonstrations. They direct their efforts towards self-determined goals and locally planned programs.

Each club has its own local volunteer leader whose skill in farming or homemaking is acknowledged by the community and who likes to work with young people. This leader is trained in his work by the county extension agents. In 1945, 165,000 served.

The county extension agents, present in every agricultural county, organize 4-H Clubs, train local leaders, supply teaching materials, and bring the knowledge and facilities of the land-grant colleges, agricultural experiment stations, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture to bear on their problems.

4-H Club members work on such varied activities as owning and managing farm animals according to the latest scientific method, planning for efficient use of rural electric facilities, mapping their own and their neighbors' farms as to soil types and soil erosion, planning and preparing nutritious meals, cultivating a garden to supply those meals and surplus vegetables for the market, introducing new seed varieties, landscaping the family home or the schoolhouse or church grounds, developing parks, baseball diamonds, or organizing recreational activities for the community, organizing discussion groups on the problems of international peace or current economic problems. In fact, they can be found working on almost any activity important to the home or the community.

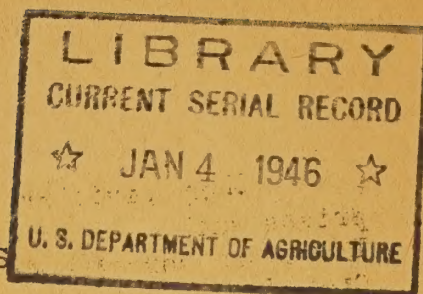
4-H Club work was organized on a national basis with the passage by Congress in 1914 of the Smith-Lever Act establishing the Agricultural Extension Service. Previous to this time, there were earlier agricultural and homemaking clubs for young people in many parts of the country. However, the Federal, State, and county governments did not sponsor 4-H Clubs cooperatively until after the passage of the Smith-Lever Act. Through the years several other acts of Congress have provided more funds for and enlarged the scope of 4-H Club work. The Bankhead-Flannagan Act of last year is the most recent of these and will make it possible to reach more rural boys and girls with 4-H Club work.

More than 10 million men and women have had 4-H training.

Many civic and commercial organizations sponsor contests and enterprises such as those which are a part of the National 4-H Club Congress. These are correlated through the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work working with the Cooperative Extension Service which organizes and conducts all 4-H Clubs in the United States, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska. The 4-H Club Congress is sponsored by the National Committee.

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In accordance with the
provisions of the
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Approved for release by the

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Very truly yours,
Director, Bureau of Land Management
Enclosure

For information of the Bureau of Land Management, the following information
was received from the Bureau of Reclamation, Washington, D.C., on
October 10, 1961: The Bureau of Reclamation is currently conducting
a study of the water resources of the Colorado River Basin. The study
is being conducted in cooperation with the National Academy of Sciences
and the National Research Council. The study is being conducted in order
to determine the water resources of the Colorado River Basin and to
develop a plan for the development and utilization of the water resources
of the Colorado River Basin. The study is being conducted in order to
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Enclosure